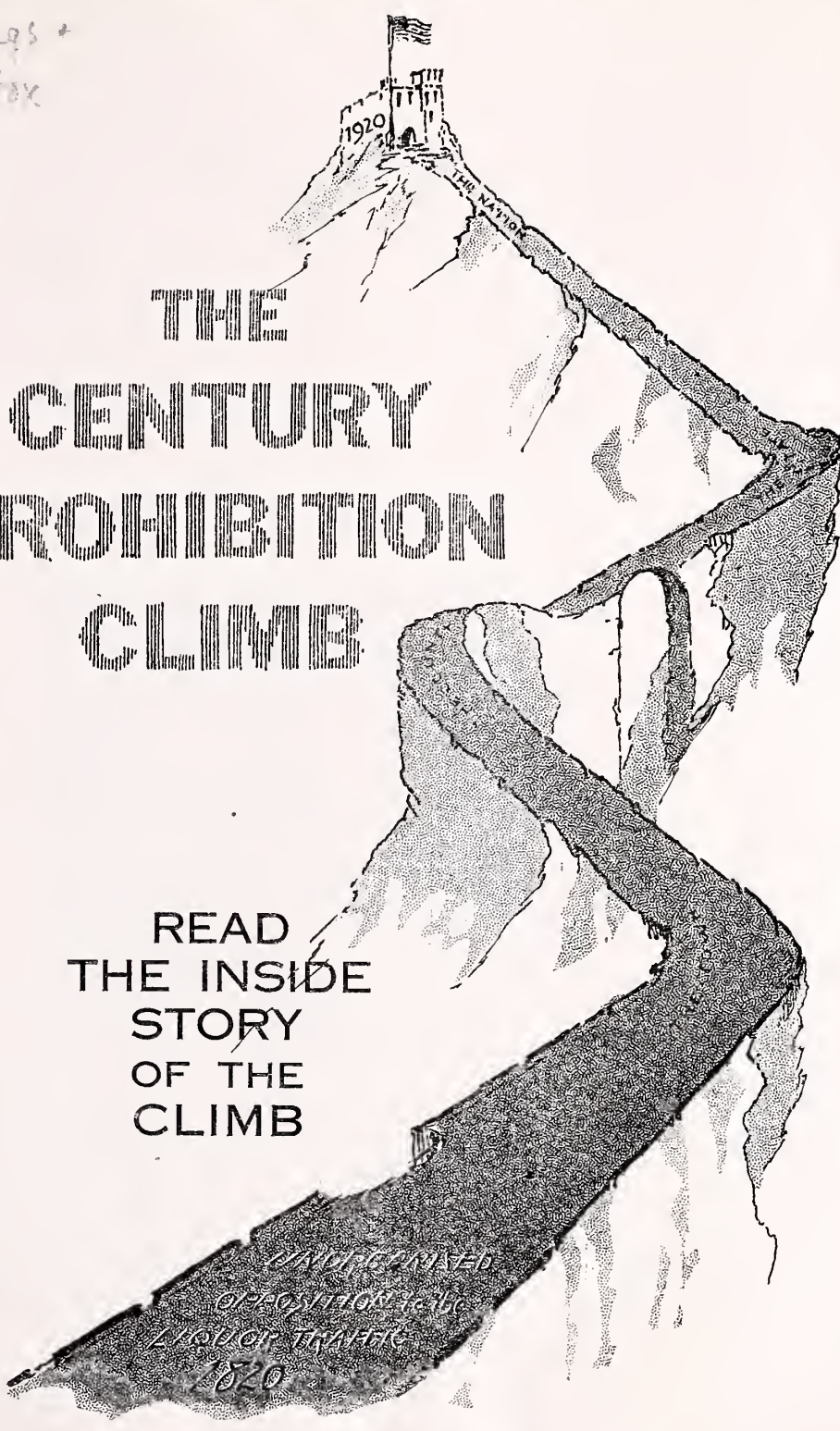


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THE CENTURY PROHIBITION CLIMB

READ
THE INSIDE
STORY
OF THE
CLIMB

UNDEFEATED
OPPOSITION TO
LIQUOR TRAFFIC
1920

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT *seems inevitably ever to have been open to the most dastardly and libelous misrepresentation. The climax of untruth, however, has been reached in the multiform and multiplied subtle suggestion that prohibition was "put over."*

Any such great moral movement, affecting as it does every individual in a score of ways, cannot hope to succeed unless it has been deliberately, fairly and honestly won.

The adoption of prohibition nationally was the inevitable result of nearly one hundred years of discussing, temporizing and experimenting with the liquor traffic and trying out every method proposed either by its friends or foes. Prohibition—local, state and national—came finally as the only alternative.



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THE CENTURY PROHIBITION CLIMB

THE following chronological outline shows the long, upward-winding way which led to the pinnacle of national constitutional prohibition. This outline shows how fast, how slowly and how long prohibition has been developing as the ideal and purpose of a great nation in best meeting the evils of the liquor traffic:

THE CLIMB BY PERIODS

The first period, 1826-1846, marks the advance from the old temperance program to the first state-wide prohibition law in Maine.

The second period, 1846-1860, was the era of the state prohibition movement.

The third period, 1860-1873, marks the decline of prohibition during and succeeding the Civil War.

The next period, 1873-1886, is characterized chiefly by the launching of the woman's movement, the Prohibition party and the crusade for scientific temperance instruction in public schools.

The period, 1888-1893, includes not only the fight for township local option in Ohio, but the first congressional legislation to curb the liquor traffic.

The twenty-year period, 1893-1913, includes the development of local and county option into state-wide prohibition and the passage by Congress of numerous restrictive and prohibitive measures.

In 1913 began the drive for national constitutional prohibition under the combined leadership of the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, culminating in the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, January 16, 1919.

The period, 1919-1926, is marked by the enactment of state and national legislation in support of the Eighteenth Amendment and organization for the enforcement of these laws.

IS THE PROHIBITION POLICY A NEW ONE?

1826—January—The great Lyman Beecher declared that the "national remedy for intemperance" was "the banishment of ardent spirits from the list of lawful articles of commerce," etc.

1826—February 13—American Temperance Society organized at Boston, followed by many other organizations springing up in widely separated parts of the country.

1833—First National Temperance Convention, Philadelphia.

1834—Congress prohibits introduction or sale of spirituous liquor and wine in the Indian country.

1836—Second National Temperance Convention, Saratoga, New York.

1838—Tennessee repeals license laws and prohibits retail of liquors.

1846—Maine adopted state-wide prohibition law.

1846-1860—Various states adopted local option and fourteen states adopted the prohibition laws.

1852—Massachusetts adopted prohibition.

1855—Eight states adopted prohibition—Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and New York.

1860-1868—Prohibition wave receded, leaving only few dry states.

1868-1869—Prohibition party organized.

1873—Woman's crusade, starting at Hillsboro, Ohio, spread to many states.

1874—Woman's Christian Temperance Union launched.

1876—December 27—First prohibition amendment to Federal Constitution presented by Congressman Blair, New Hampshire.

1882-1902—Crusade for and adoption of state and federal laws requiring scientific temperance instruction in public schools.

1885—Second prohibitory amendment resolution, presented by Senators Blair of New Hampshire and Plumb of Kansas.

1886—Congress enacted law requiring that instruction concerning the effects of alcoholic liquors shall be given in all schools and academies under federal control.

1888—Ohio adopted township local option.

1890—Secretary of War declared that no ardent spirits or wine should be sold in the canteens.

1890—Congress passed "Wilson law," subjecting all intoxicating liquors to laws of state into which shipped.

1891—Congress prohibited sale of liquor within one mile of Soldiers' Home in Washington City.

1893—Local option revived and given greater impetus by

launching of the non-partisan, interdenominational Anti-Saloon League movement at Oberlin, Ohio.

1893—Only six dry states in the Union. Three of these later repealed their prohibition laws, leaving Kansas, Maine and North Dakota as the only state outposts of prohibition.

1893-1913—Twenty long, hard-fighting years. The three dry states increased to nine and in thirty other states 25% to 90% of population were under prohibition.

1899—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, abolished traffic in beer and other alcoholic liquors on board ships and at naval stations.

1901—"Anti-canteen law," passed by Congress, abolished sale of beer, wine or any intoxicating liquors in any post exchange, canteen or army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes.

1902—Congress prohibited Americans from selling intoxicants to natives of Pacific islands.

1903—Recreation buildings and saloon substitutes provided for army posts.

1903—Sale of liquors in immigrant stations prohibited.

1903—Saloon in basement of National Capitol Building abolished.

1904—Beer halls in state and territorial soldiers' homes prohibited.

1906—Liquor saloons in National Soldiers' Home prohibited.

1906—Congress strengthened internal revenue measure, calculated to assist state prosecutions of lawbreakers.

1906—Oklahoma statehood bill, passed by Congress prohibited liquor traffic in Indian Territory for twenty-one years.

1906—Liquor traffic among Indians suppressed.

1907—Prohibition zones established around government institutions.

1908—Liquor barred from United States mails.

1909—Congress passed C. O. D. liquor shipment measure to protect dry territory.

1909—Anti-liquor code for Alaska.

WAS NATIONAL PROHIBITION "PUT OVER" SUD-
DENLY? OR WAS IT **VOTED OVER** FAIRLY?

1912—People elected one-third of the United States Senate which submitted the Eighteenth Amendment to the states. (Note. One-third elected 1914 and one-third in 1916—i. e.,

from five months to more than four years before America declared war against Central Powers).

1913—Webb-Kenyon interstate liquor shipment law passed and repassed over presidential veto.

1913—Number of saloons in District of Columbia reduced.

1913—Memorable National Anti-Saloon League convention, attended by 5,000 delegates, at which drive for national prohibition was begun.

1913—Nine whole states were dry. Total population in dry territory in all states, 46,000,000 people, or more than half the population. By 1919 one-half the people living in licensed territory were living in four states, one-quarter of all people in licensed territory were residents of six cities, more than half of all the saloons in the United States were located in fourteen cities and 71% of the area of the United States was under prohibition laws.

1914—Committee of 1,000 men, authorized by above 1913 convention, and a committee of 1,000 women, organized by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, marched down the streets of Washington City to the Capitol Building and delivered to Congress a memorial for national constitutional prohibition.

From that day to the 16th day of January, 1919, when the thirty-sixth state ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, it was at least never the intention of the prohibition forces to give the liquorites a moment of peace. Every election—municipal, county, state, congressional and national—was a call to conflict over the existence of the liquor traffic.

1914—One-third of United States Senate elected. (See note under 1912).

1914—Hobson resolution, to submit prohibitory amendment to Federal Constitution, received majority, but not two-thirds vote in House of Representatives.

1915—Joint resolution No. 55, introduced in Congress, calling for submission of prohibitory amendment to Federal Constitution.

1916—Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably, thirteen to three, this Senate joint resolution No. 55.

1917—Congress enacted prohibition enforcement code for District of Columbia.

1917—Federal law prohibiting liquor advertising in mails and bone-dry law prohibiting shipment of liquor into dry states.

1917—Food control bill, passed by United States House of Representatives, forbidding use during war of all food materials for production of alcoholic beverages. Bitterly opposed by liquor interests. Modified at request of President. Food control made optional with the President. In this form bill passed.

1917—Anti-liquor regulations for army and army camps and posts.

1917—Distillation of liquor and importation of distilled liquor prohibited.

1917—Enforcement code for Alaska and prohibition for Porto Rico.

1917—August 1—Senate, as elected in 1912, 1914 and 1916, voted, 65 to 20, for Eighteenth Amendment resolution.

1917—December 17—House of Representatives, elected five months before war was declared, voted for same, 282 to 128.

1918—January 8—Mississippi, first state to ratify Eighteenth Amendment.

1918—April 2—Massachusetts, by the vote of its Legislature elected in November, 1917, became the eleventh state and the first great industrial state to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment by Senate vote, 27 to 12; House vote, 145 to 91. Fifteen states ratified that year.

1918—Prohibition for Hawaii.

1918—Prohibition zones established around coal mines and war industries.

1918—War-time prohibition. Same became effective July 1, 1919.

1919—January 16—Nebraska became the thirty-sixth ratifying state. By this time the nine dry states had increased to thirty.

1919—October—Volstead law enacted to enforce Eighteenth Amendment. Original vote in House, 287 to 100. Vetoed by the President. Passed over veto by 176 to 55 in the House and 65 to 20 in the Senate.

1920—January 16—Eighteenth Amendment became operative.

1921—November 23—Supplemental prohibition act passed.

SUMMARY

ONLY FOURTEEN states ratified *before* Armistice; *thirty-two* states ratified *after* Armistice; Florida, November 27, 1918; *twenty-nine* states in January and *one* in February, 1919, with New Jersey as the *forty-sixth* ratifying state in 1922.

Contrary to all precedent, a limitation of seven years was put upon the time within which the Eighteenth Amendment might be ratified. Time actually required for first thirty-six states—*one year and twenty-eight days!*

If the wets had been able to control *either* House in only *thirteen* State Legislatures out of the forty-eight they could have prevented the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. They were unable to muster even this small number. As a matter of fact, only three of the ninety-six branches of State Legislatures have voted against the amendment. The total State Senate and House vote for the Eighteenth Amendment was 5,079; total Senate and House vote against the amendment, 1,265, *a ratio of more than four to one.*

The Eighteenth Amendment was the first to be submitted by a Congress in which the Senate was elected by the direct vote of the people. Rather interesting fact, isn't it?

The Eighteenth Amendment was submitted by a two-thirds vote in one Congress (1917) and was ratified by an 80% majority in forty-six State Legislatures. A *second* Congress (1919) enacted the enforcement (Volstead) code by a two-thirds majority and a *third* Congress (1921) by another two-thirds majority passed the supplemental enforcement act.

In the face of the foregoing facts, how can it be said that prohibition was not *fairly, justly* and *honestly* won?

How long will be American people allow the anti-prohibitionists to "put over" their gross misrepresentation of the truth about the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws authorized by it?